

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY



VOL. XXIV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 30TH, 1898.

NUMBER 35

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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States,

AUG. 23.—Telegrams from Havana announce the resignation of General Cipriano Gómez as commander-in-chief of the revolutionary forces.

The cabinet is still discussing the question as to who shall be the members of the peace commission.

It is reported in New York that General Pando has been ordered by his government to proceed to Mexico in search of suitable districts to locate the Spanish soldiers lately operating in Cuba, who do not wish to return to Spain.

The British government has now issued orders to permit Admiral Dewey's fleet to enter the Hong-Kong anchorage.

AUG. 24.—Besides permission to repair his ships in the naval docks at Hong-Kong, the British government has granted the use of the hospital there for the treatment of Admiral Dewey's sick and wounded.

Telegrams from Manila state that Aguinaldo, in concert with the other Tagalo chiefs, has resolved to lay down his arms. General Merritt has been named commandant in the Philippines islands.

Senator Frye and Judge White have been chosen members of the peace commission, which is to sit in Paris shortly.

Next week President McKinley intends to take a well earned holiday.

There was a landslip in the tunnel on the Panhandle line from Pittsburg south yesterday which killed eight people and injured five.

News from Honolulu received at San Francisco says that Hawaii was formally annexed to the United States on the 12th inst.

AUG. 25.—An agitation is being made by a small section of the population in Jamaica in favor of annexation to the United States. The agitators are a few who are dissatisfied with the policy of Mr. Chamberlain on the sugar question. In New York the general opinion is unfavorable to the annexation.

AUG. 26.—General Lawton has telegraphed to the government that the Cubans have abandoned the idea of their military occupation of Santiago, and the native civil authorities who were in office prior to the revolution have been reinstated in their posts.

Several earthquake shocks have been felt in Santiago, and some of the houses have sustained serious damage.

A party of natives in Puerto Rico attacked a train belonging to the Americans, killing the driver and brakeman, and robbing a great part of the cargo. American troops were sent after them, and numerous arrests have been made.

AUG. 27.—The American peace commission has now been definitely formed. The members are ex-Secretary William Day, Judge White, General Tracy, and Senators Frye and Davis. Judge White objected first to his nomination but finally consented at the instance of the President.

The Spanish prisoners of war are so well treated in the United States that they are in no hurry to be sent home. The indifference shown by Spain for their speedy return home is, however, a subject of unfavorable comment.

Spain.

AUG. 28.—Sr. Amor, the minister of marine, now asserts that it was by the orders of Marshal Blasco that Admiral Cervera left Santiago harbor.

The Queen regent has ordered the Cortes to assemble on the 5th proximo.

The Spanish liner "Alicante" has arrived at Coruña with 1,600 of the prisoners taken at Santiago. During the voyage, the commanding officer, three officers and 60 men died. The troops presented a woful appearance on being landed, and their reception by their relatives and friends was marked by moving scenes. As there was no hospital accommodation for the sick and wounded, they were transferred to the bull-ring of the town.

AUG. 26.—General Ruiz Ranoy, one of the officers landed at Coruña from the "Alicante," says that several Spanish generals and colonels refused to sign the deed of capitulation in Santiago. He added that there were plenty provisions and ammunition in Santiago, that there was a mystery about the whole business that General Toral alone could explain, as the Americans who came to parley delivered important documents to him which he did not disclose to his officers.

(General Ruiz Ranoy should have his coat stripped off his back, be triced up to a triangle and be given fifty on the bare. His insidious and unilitary twaddle shows him to be of the type of soothsayer that has proved the curse of the Latin nations. Toral and Cervera were the heroes of Santiago and not the babbling insubordinate Ranoyos.)

AUG. 27.—At a meeting of the cabinet to day, 45,000 pesetas were voted for the erection of temporary hospitals for the sick soldiers returning from Cuba. General Toral has telegraphed from Santiago that 2,000 more soldiers have left there on board the *Montevideo* for Spain.

Small parties of carlists are being constantly encountered by the loyal troops and dispersed. Two men were killed in a skirmish at Alcalá de Chivilcoy and the others of the band took refuge over the French frontier.

The official figures now give the Spanish losses in the defense of Maubilla as 47 killed and 350 wounded. Some 186 soldiers of the garrison are reported missing.

Admiral Camara's fleet has arrived at Ferrol.

Great Britain.

AUG. 23.—The London papers publish telegrams from Hong-Kong which say that Aguinaldo has cut off the water-supply in Manila to make the American troops fear a fresh outbreak of fever.

The heat of the day in England and all the north of Europe was exceedingly great, and many cases of sunstroke have been recorded. The Anglo-Egyptian troops have entered Metzeneh on the road to Khartoum. (This was the furthest point of the troops under Wolseley who went to the relief of Gordon in 1885.)

The scientific expedition to the South Pole left last night.

AUG. 24.—A terrible outbreak of typhoid fever has occurred in Belfast, where 600 cases have occurred in three weeks.

The British consul in Buenos Aires has informed the Foreign office that intending visitors to the Argentine republic should furnish themselves with the necessary documents to prove their nationality in order to avoid annoyance in connection with the national guard on enforcement there.

The Kalifa is said to have 70,000 men under arms at Omdurman, and intends to oppose a determined resistance to the passage of the Anglo-Egyptian troops into Khartoum. (But Omdurman is practically Khartoum itself, and as the Soudanese force of 24,000 picked men are only 50 miles away, the fall of Khartoum cannot be far off.)

Cecil Rhodes has been re-elected to the Cape parliament, and is rapidly regaining the dominating position he held prior to Jameson's "ride."

AUG. 25.—The *Daily Chronicle* publishes an interview with a distinguished German professor, who said that war was inevitable between Germany and Russia, and added that Germany was prepared for the immediate invasion of Russia when the fatal moment arrived. (That distinguished professor is evidently not a politician.)

The Anglo-Egyptian forces are now within thirty miles of Khartoum, and hope to be in possession of the citadel on the 5th prox.

AUG. 27.—The Pekin correspondent of the *Daily Mail* says that seriously strained relations exist between the British ambassador and the Tsing-ki-Yamen (the Chinese ministry of foreign affairs). The ambassador has insisted on Great Britain's priority of right in the Yangtze-Kiang being enforced, and has instructed to China that his enforcement will be regarded as a *casus belli*. The British fleet in China is making a demonstration at the mouth of the Yangtze-Kiang.

The French press occupying itself with the continued illness of Lord Charles Beresford to China and Japan, persists in ascribing a political nature to it. He is said to be the bearer of a project for an alliance defensive and offensive with Japan, and that he has full power to sign such a treaty of alliance.

Germany.

AUG. 24.—The German steamer "Hamburg" sunk the British steamer "Catherina" in the North Sea, and nine of the crew of the latter ship were drowned.

The German north pole expedition has arrived at Hammerfest in Norway, and reports having seen no signs of Andrée, but has made many valuable scientific discoveries.

The heat in Berlin during the last few days is so excessive that 50 horses of the omnibus company have died of sunstroke, and over 300 are in the sick list.

France.

AUG. 23.—Mr. Lockett, the minister of marine, has given orders that all the old hulks and obsolete vessels in the French navy be removed from the navy list, and broken up.

Argentine Republic.

AUG. 25.—This evening there was a great banquet given to General Roca in the Opera theatre, 430 covers being laid. The greatest enthusiasm and cordiality marked the occasion. The Manager of the London and River Plate Bank presided and proposed the toast of prosperity to the country, declaring that Argentina could safely count on foreign capital from the time that peace was assured. General Roca, the President-elect, replied in a speech which lasted two hours. He addressed himself chiefly to the commercial question, commerce being the initial and propulsive force of the prosperity of nations. The political, economical and financial convulsions of the country, attributed to inexperience and want of foresight, but the ardent desire for progress would quickly overcome all the obstacles that now stand in the way of the country. His intention was to govern the country not by a lavish prodigality of benefits but economically consistent with the preservation of order, with a view to re-establish the finances and consolidate the credit of Argentina, to inspire confidence with confidence, attract immigration and encourage commercial enterprise. He hoped to build up such a nation of active, energetic and enterprising men as would make the Argentine republic the centre of a great civilisation. He wished to draw closer the friendly relations with other countries, especially those on its boundaries, and was determined to maintain internal peace. He would maintain a squadron sufficiently strong to defend the shores of the republic, and a strong army, not for conquest, but for the training of youth as a patriotic and constitutional duty.

With reference to the question of limits with Chile, he cherished the hope that it would be settled pacifically and satisfactorily to both countries before the 12th October, and the hand that

could wield the sword would prove itself equally effective in unyoking the plough. For his part, he was bound to say that his patriotism impelled him to avoid the errors of the past. When the order finished he was cheered to the echo, and at the termination of the banquet he was accompanied to his residence by all the company, and a enormous crowd of people,

A CELEBRATED JOURNALIST.

MR. FRANK G. CARPENTER CALLS.

"I'll do a small piece with a cosmopolitan sort of accent, I guess I'm at home now." I was deep (writes our interviewer) in a really interesting article for a scientific magazine in which I conclusively prove that Algol, or *B. Persei*, was the star that shone over Bethlehem 1800 years ago when a card was stuck under my nose. I knew everything that was going on around in a vague, indefinite way—you know the sort of thing—but when in the middle of a sentence that I was writing, off, *soundum item*, I caught the words: "Mr. Frank G. Carpenter I jumped to my feet and said: 'How do you do?' I couldn't think of anything else to say for the infinite, you see, it was a big jump from a star of the celestial atmosphere to a star of the first in magnitude in the journalistic firmament. I eyed him for a beat, sprang to my size and at a glance. Then we shook hands for all we were worth. He seemed pleased and I was delighted. When he was well nigh exhausted and I was getting my second wind, we left off shaking hands, and I got into a chair. The Portuguese guide who had brought him to the door, seeing a shouting star, quietly disappeared below the horizon.

The first thing that struck me about Mr. Carpenter was his genial tact. (Harrington) has been falsely described as "the art of lying with embellishing eloquence." My fair, weak but wily visitor, clock and block full of nervous energy, possessed the true Harrington charm—the shrill of making his hearers pleased with themselves and, consequently, with him. He opened me with "Show me your left thumb." I showed it, and he chuckled, "There you are. There's the half-mirk of your eye. I know all about you. You were in so and so in such a year, and in such a place at such a time. I've heard of you, old man."

"I did, I assure. And I know all about you. You wrote this, that and the other in New York, Berlin and Pekin in such and such a year."

And we blushed and struggled in mirth.

"I say, have you got a strawberry mink and a year ago? No? Then come to my arm, my long lost brother."

"Look here," said Mr. Carpenter, sternly, "don't play off old wheezes on me. *Raw and Crude* is a little too old. Get any amateur theatricals here?"

"Not yet. The young people of our colony haven't reached that stage yet. Hold hard. You're going to stop here some days, I suppose?"

"Very well. You'll make this place your head-quarters, of course. Now pick up that note-book for a moment. I'll tell you what we'll do. I'll toss you head or tail, whether I interview you or pump you."

"Well, you know, you're very good, but I'm shopping with Minister Bryan, who very kindly asked me to his guest. Anyhow I'll drop in as often as I can. Here's my programme, and I mean to get through with it in a few days."

He placed a printed programme before me and I saw at once that he had undertaken a long contract, but while I was reading it through came a note book, and a dozen questions were fired at me point blank. But I wasn't to be treated unfairly, so we tossed and be held. The man who had interviewed the leading lights of the last quarter of the 19th century sat back in his chair and looked smugly as an interviewee. He didn't wait for questions but started off to inform me that he came of poor but honest parents, cut his first eye tooth at 11 months, and his wisdom teeth two days after his 23rd birthday; that he took a 142 dollar and a No. 9 shoe, while his—

"Thanks awfully, but what do you think of Rio?"

"Well, I've travelled the world all over, north, south, east and west, barring Australia. I left that for Mark Twain. But if there is a prettier spot on the face of Gal's earth, with the one exception of Killanay, I'd like you to produce it."

"I couldn't, and I said so. I like to be honest in these matters."

"It's a city, isn't it? Get a bishop?"

"Oh, yes. Has a bishop and an archbishop, and I have just heard that it has a living saint who is salaried by the government, but I don't believe it. If there is such a thing as a saint in Rio, he ought to be worth his weight in gold as an advertisement."

"Why?"

"Why? Because the temperature is high and the morality isn't."

"Yes, I noticed that. I noticed that all the harlot women here have children lighter in color than themselves. I'll tell you what the outcome will be for Brazil. The Portuguese are still debased and the niggers won't be ennobled. When I see a black woman with a black child, I respect the woman without asking any questions; but when I see mulattoes in such numbers, I tremble for the future of Brazil."

"But how do you know? You've only just arrived."

"I saw enough coming here to find out what's what. Tell me, how do those blacks live? Come around with me and show me their houses. That's the best way to find out."

"All right. But first of all I want to find out what you saw in your travels round the world. What made you the 'Wandering Jew' of American journalism?"

"I wish you would shut up that book. I can't talk freely if I see a man taking down every word I say, and I know you will stick in a lot I didn't say. I'm in the inside ring and know the truth. Well, I was a bit sick and went to Paris to die—where all good Americans are supposed to go when they are dead, but I was making sure of the matter. I didn't die, however. I got better, and as I have always been scribbling I had a number of commissions to interview people from my editors and describe this and that country. I saw your Gladstone—you don't want to know anything about him—nor Bismarck? No, you met him too. You were in Egypt also, and saw the Kneivel. What an unsatisfactory ship you are! But I say, talking of the Kneivel reminds me of coffee. You have got coffee here in Brazil, but the Turks are the only people that know how to prepare it properly. When I saw old Mohamad Tewfik he gave me a cup of coffee that would raise the cokles of your heart. Not a tickle infusion, mind you, like I got in a cafe this morning, but the red thing itself. I was only talking to the Kneivel a few minutes, with a Greek dragonian in spriting, when in came a sergeant with two little cups of coffee. They were about the size of a large thimble—"

"A tailor's thimble?"

"No, don't! They had bottoms—fixed in a metal arrangement like a Bovril cup. Tewfik gave his cup a twist and gulped it down. I tried toimitate him, but couldn't. The brew was scorching hot and I wasn't provided with the copper lining of a Kneivel. I choked a bit and I thought I caught a twinkle in his oriental eye. I smoked the Grecian cigarette I was offered, and let the coffee out a bit, but to my surprise I found it was full of grounds when I came to try it again. The Turks and Egyptians take the coffee itself as well as the mutton."

"Did you ever see it made?"

"Yes. I saw it done on board the *Mansourah* when I was in the Red Sea. A Greek steward did it, and I watched him. He had his coffee ground into an impudic puder, and boiled it in a very small one-soup'd copper pot with about as much water as coffee. We had some English officials on board, and they all gave their cups a twist to mix the coffee well up, and drink it off piping hot, grounds and all. It takes time to hanker after it in that fashion, and I hadn't time. I don't mind confessing that I prefer my coffee weak, just as my dear old mother used to make it occasionally. I like tea best, don't you?"

"Talking of tea, you went to China and Japan, and interviewed Li-Hung-Chang. How did you get on with him?"

Mr. Carpenter laughed loudly and long. "Oh, yes. He was a particular friend of mine. I had a commission from an American magazine, that you know well, to get Li to write an article. We knew it was a difficult matter, but I felt confident I could do it. I wrote him a letter as soon as I reached Pekin, and a few days later I was to be received in audience. This was before the war with Japan, you know. There was a whole lot of ceremony and laces and feathers to be got through. I had to have my name printed in Chinese characters on a large card, which was carried before me through any amount of courtyards, past saluting and kowtowing officials before I got into Li's room. Chinese etiquette is something awful and I never felt more uncomfortable in my life. You have seen something of Indian princes, but you can't imagine what it is in China. Well, when I got into the audience chamber of Li-Hung-Chang, I found him a very affable sort of chap. He asked me more questions in half-an-hour than you would ask me in a week, and nearly as many as I am going to ask you when my turn comes. I broached the subject of the article and he got offended. I had to explain that the editor was anxious to get the world's three greatest men to contribute to his paper—Li-Hung-Chang, Bismarck and Gladstone. The old man looked as proud as a peacock, but shook his head. Then I hastened to explain that Gladstone and Bismarck had already written their articles and he wavered and asked for time to consider. I saw him again after a few days, and he told me that he was very sorry, but no Chinese minister had ever yet written an article for a magazine and he could not do it. But, sir," said I, "Carter has never yet produced a statesman like Li-Hung-Chang, and your position is so lofty that you can afford to break through the trammels of etiquette that bind ordinary men, and set an example for future generations of your race." The boy took, and I worked hard at his article for a fortnight, but the war with Japan broke out and it was never finished. Nothing ever grieved me more than when I heard he had lost his yellow waistcoat. I always laugh at my 'experiences in Pekin now, but I didn't at the time."

"Count It? Yes, I saw him. He's a very capable man. I liked him better than Li-Hung-Chang as a statesman, because he has no blow about him, but is as simple as an English country gentleman. The Japanese are a coming race, and you ought to import some of them into Brazil. By the way, you had a Chinese immigration out here. How did that go off?"

"Remember I won the toss."

"All right, but I pity you to-morrow. You haven't taken down half I said and I'm tired. Come to me? Yes, I saw him. He's a very capable man. I liked him better than Li-Hung-Chang as a statesman, because he has no blow about him, but is as simple as an English country gentleman. The Japanese are a coming race, and you ought to import some of them into Brazil. By the way, you had a Chinese immigration out here. How did that go off?"

Oh yes, I was watching the tip of your pencil over that cigar box. I say, though, just show me round. It's now three o'clock and I have to catch the boat to Petropolis at four."

I showed him round. In squallid corners, in business streets and churches, I dosed him with coffee and made him try *paraty*. I showed him the highways and the byways, the holt, main and blind, the sucking politicians in the Ovridor and the vice of the Sande, and finally handed him over to John of the American consulate, taking the necessary receipt. The very next day and the next and the next, Mr. Carpenter did his interviewing about Brazil, but I—I—I—well I handed him over to the editor and smiled.

THE RIO NEWS

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A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES,
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa 258.

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 30th, 1898.

The celebration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of Brazil is now deservedly receiving much attention, and preparations have already been initiated to that end. There have been several of these anniversaries celebrated within the present decade, beginning with the discovery of America and ending the other day with that of Vasco da Gama's celebrated discovery of the ocean route to India. Brazil's turn will come in the year 1900, the discovery of this country having occurred in 1500. But there is a disputed point as to whom the honor belongs; whether to Pinzon who is credited with the discovery in January, or to Cabral who first sighted the coast further south in May. It would be a worthy celebration of the event to settle this dispute once for all, and to publish the results of the research. Unfortunately Pinzon was a Spaniard and Cabral a Portuguese, and national prejudices stand in the way of an impartial investigation. But, no matter what the result may be, the fact remains that the 400th anniversary falls in the year 1900, and that a fitting celebration of the event is to be made. It is perhaps unfortunate that the financial state of the country promises to cripple preparations, but in another sense it may be considered an advantage. We have no great admiration for official celebrations, which are only too often lacking in every sentiment of popular feeling. As a rule, they are extravagant and pretentious, and the event celebrated is completely lost in a vulgar display. One day last year body of church dignitaries, assembled from distant parts of the world, went down to Epsflect, on the coast of Kent, England, to celebrate the one thousand anniversary of the landing of St. Augustine in England. There were no displays to please the eye, but the reverent bearing and heartfelt words of those present gave to the event a solemnity and impressiveness which money expended could never have produced. And so it might be with these anniversaries in the history of the western world. If the public mind could be fixed upon the immense changes which these discoveries produced in the history of the world, if they could be impressed with the fact that these new lands were

opened for the good of mankind and that their destinies lie in the use which is being made of these extensive territories, we should gain more than we ever can from displays of fireworks and bunting. It is the heart which should rejoice, not the eye. We should be sorry to see a great official celebration and a great expenditure of money, for the one would be fruitless, while the other would be criminal in view of the present financial state of the country.

We have no wish to appear hypocritical, and especially at a time when so much good will is expressed on every side toward the President-elect, but an unfortunate remark of his to the effect that his visit to Europe had had the good effect of demonstrating the fact that Brazil is inhabited by civilized men and not by savages, compels us to enter a formal protest. At another time, if we mistake not, Sr. Campos Salles expressed his surprise at the completeness of the information in regard to Brazil which he encountered in certain quarters. We do not of course consider the remark first quoted as being anything more than a bit of plausibility, for the President-elect certainly could not have attributed so much ignorance to the hundreds of well-informed gentlemen whom he met in Europe. But inasmuch as many Brazilians are accustomed to make this remark seriously, we shall be excused for a brief comment in regard to it. That there is much ignorance abroad in regard to Brazil, no one will deny; but that it exists in commercial, financial and industrial circles having transactions with this country is far from true. There are hundreds of men in London, Paris, Havre, Berlin and Hamburg whose relations with this country compel them to keep fully informed in regard to its affairs, and some of them, we feel certain, are better informed than the great majority of public men here. Not a mail leaves this country which does not carry a great many letters from business men in regard to current events, and some of these writers are close observers and good reasoners. It is part of their business to keep their correspondents at home accurately informed on such matters, and it is likewise the business of the banks and commercial houses abroad having relations with Brazil to keep themselves fully and accurately informed on every question which can influence credit and trade. In view of this, it would be a mistake to assume that these gentlemen did not know the degree of civilization which exists here. Then, in addition to this, Sr. Campos Salles had the good fortune to meet a very considerable number of bankers and merchants who had spent some years of their business life in Brazil. As a rule they are still interested in Brazilian undertakings, and are warmly attached to the fortunes of the country. It is an error to suppose that these gentlemen are engaged in a campaign of disparagement of Brazil, or that they can be influenced by anyone engaged in such a campaign. They are too well informed to be deceived, and it would be a waste of time for any speculator or correspondent to send false news to the press with the object of deceiving them. We do not believe that they could be deceived on any important point, nor do we believe that they would entertain one single opinion antagonistic to the course of events here unless they had good and sufficient reason for it. It may therefore be confidently assumed that foreign opinion on Brazilian affairs is based on full and accurate knowledge, that it is derived from sound deductions and friendly interest, and that it is a safe and sure guide for the government to follow. Still further, Brazil does not occupy the position of a commercial and industrial competitor to Europe, consequently there can be no hostility between them. The relationship between them is purely commercial, and every such business man must therefore feel a personal interest in the prosperity and good government of the country. To be otherwise would be to court disaster

for their own ventures. When therefore the foreigner gives an opinion, it ought to be accepted without question that he does so from good motives. A speculator may stake his fortune on the ruin of the country, but the business man never.

The 27th Deputy Seabra improved an opportunity to turn the tables very neatly and effectively on the opposition. It will be remembered that some weeks ago the opposition complained bitterly of a criticism in the semi-official organ *O Debate*, which some of the members of congress connected with that paper made haste to disclaim. A Rio Grande deputy, Sr. Pinto da Rocha, thereupon sarcastically called attention to the circumstance that the paper seemed to have no responsible editor. On the 27th Deputy Seabra read extracts from an outrageously libellous communication in the *Editorial*, of Porto Alegre, of which Deputy Pinto da Rocha is editor, and asked whether the latter is responsible for them. In this communication, all manner of corruption is charged against the government, and personal accusations are made which demand investigation.

The Italian government is now after an indemnity from the sultan of Morocco. It would almost seem that this method of raising money is becoming a new species of taxation to cover the declining revenues at home. At the same time, the government of Italy is to be congratulated on its readiness to push the just claims of its subjects against foreign powers. Many an individual has suffered in person or property from the hands of an arbitrary foreign government, and has never been able in so far as even a word of apology, to satisfy the pecuniary indemnification. This is all wrong. No man ought to be deprived of liberty or property without having recourse to his own government for satisfaction. If he has been unjustly treated, then he should be indemnified. It would be good policy, in our opinion, were the civilized nations of the world to establish an international court of arbitration, say at Berne, before which all cases involving claims against a government by the subjects of another should be tried. Diplomacy can do something toward this end, but an impartial court can do much more. It would perhaps secure a better treatment of foreigners in many countries, and would, in the long run, create a more uniform administration of justice throughout the world.

THE CAJPOS S. SALES BALL.

The grand ball given to President-elect Campos Salles last evening at the Cassino Illuminense was a great success. One time and space do not permit an extended notice, but it may be said that the Cassino was full to overflowing, while the streets and Passeio Público, which were brilliantly illuminated, were crowded with spectators.

The ball was given by the commercial and industrial classes of Rio, represented by the Assosiação Commercial, and it is stated that 700 tickets were issued at 20s each to cover the expenses, and that a thousand invitations were sent out, each ticket entitling the holder to bring one or more ladies with him. It is said that more than three thousand people availed themselves of the opportunity to attend and pay their respects to the President-elect.

The dancing, which was carried on with difficulty owing to the crowded state of the saloon, lasted until morning but we regret to say that there is some complaint in regard to the refreshments. There were a considerable number present from our American and English colonies.

The decorations and interior illumination are spoken of on all sides in the most complimentary terms. Exceptionally good taste was displayed in the arrangement, and the effect was indescribably brilliant. The electrical illumination in particular deserves special mention, which our space will not permit. The work was carried out by Mr. F. J. Robinson, electrician of the Jardim Botânico Co. (which furnished the electric current), and the material was supplied in great part by Mr. James Mitchell.

The committee of arrangements will accept our sincere thanks for the courteous invitation sent to the editor of THE NEWS.

THE PUBLIC REVENUE.

From a report of the director of public revenue, dated the 13th inst., we take the following data:

In the first half of the present year the customs receipts amounted to 119,161,189, showing a decrease of 3,712,865 in comparison with those of the first half of 1897 and of 32,302,2615 in comparison with those of the corresponding period of 1896.

Of these receipts the sum derived from import duties was 102,933,069 in the first half of 1898, being 9,670,1015 less than that of 1897 and 13,518,9315 more than that of 1896.

At 17 of the custom-houses the receipts increased and there was an increase at only 6, one of which, that of Rio Grande do Sul, the increase was due to the closing of the custom-houses of Porto Alegre and Pelotas.

At the Rio de Janeiro custom-house the half-year's receipts in 1898 were 6,554,5375, or 16.02%, less than in 1897 and 13,174,3405, or 32.17%, less than in 1896.

In comparing the receipts for the first half of 1898 with those for that of 1897 the decrease

is some of the other custom-houses is seen to be as follows:

| | |
|------------|--------|
| Santos | 2.10% |
| Bahia | 6.0% |
| Pará | 8.95% |
| Pernambuco | 76.0% |
| Natal | 200.0% |

The internal revenue receipts in the first half of the three years were as follows:

| | |
|------|---------------|
| 1896 | 5,984,314,533 |
| 1897 | 6,650,945,334 |
| 1898 | 8,579,018,413 |

In the receipts of the first half of 1898 are included the product of the new tax on matches amounting to 745,073\$ and that of the tax (also new) on foreign insurance policies, amounting to 35,275\$.

There was a considerable increase in the revenue derived from the tax on tobacco and beverages, but a decrease in that derived from the stamp-tax and the tax on the transfer of vessels and government bonds.

These figures, says the director of public revenue, are subject to rectification.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

ART. 23.—By a vote of 87 to 47 the chamber of deputies adopted in 2nd discussion the resolution for the approval of the acts of the President of the republic and his agents under martial law. By a vote of 88 to 41 it rejected Deputy João de Sá's amendment excepting the arrest of congressmen. Deputy Pinto da Rocha presented some figures showing that the detective police, far from contributing to repress crime in Rio de Janeiro, seems actually to encourage and promote it. He also spoke on the national guard and said that from November 15, 1891, to July 31, 1898, President Penteado de Moraes had signed 36,492 commissions of officers and had decreed the organization of 1,257 battalions numbering 486,500 men. When Deputy Seabra rose to answer this speech, the opposition deputies withdrew from the chamber. "A Rio Grande do Sul," said Deputy Seabra, "under the humane member's leadership, King Castillo, the detective police was such that I am really astonished that I am now alive."

ART. 24.—In the chamber of deputies on two occasions when Deputy Seabra rose to speak, the opposition, with the exception of two of its members, withdrew from the chamber.

ART. 25.—In the chamber of deputies, by a vote of 50 to 11 the senate sustained the veto of the prefect of the Federal District in the resolution of the municipal council for the revision of the contract with the Botanical Garden tramway company.—*Chamber of Deputies*—Deputy Tosta spoke in defense of the bill on the national guard, reported by the special committee of which he is a member. The chamber voted in 2d discussion several deficiency appropriations and in 3d discussion the resolution for the approval of the acts of President Penteado de Moraes and his agents under martial law. In the debate on the bill empowering the minister of finance to reorganize some of the branches of the public service under the control of his department, Deputy Bueno de Andrade said that the increase in expenditure thereby occasioned would be in violation of the pledges made to the foreign creditors of Brazil.

ART. 27.—In the chamber of deputies, Deputy Seabra rose to speak and the opposition went through the usual ceremony of withdrawing from the chamber. The deputies who remained were much scandalized by a letter read by Deputy Seabra, claiming to make disclosures in regard to political corruption in official circles. According to this letter, which had been published in the *Editorial*, of Porto Alegre, the public money is freely used for the purpose of bribery. Ex-members Pedro Mauá and Henrique Hassheuer are accused of being police spies at a salary of 350\$ a month, besides 100\$ a week for expenses. Dr. Edwiges de Queiroz and Minister Amaro Cavalcanti, it is asserted, have received promises of appointment to high judicial offices. Senators, it is alleged, were bribed to vote in favor of granting permission for the trial of Senator João Cordeiro. "On the day on which the vote was taken the notorious José do Patrocínio went in a carriage from the war department to the department of finance for the purpose of insisting on the payment of a scandalous claim which a certain senator had presented against the treasury in the time of Marshal Floriano. The negotiation failed through delay in issuing the order." Another senator, who at first opposed granting permission for the trial, succeeded in collecting the amount of a claim whose payment had previously been refused. Not only, it is asserted, was money freely offered to congressmen, but those who are indebted to banks dependent on the government were threatened with insolvency suits. Having exhausted the secret service fund, says the author of the letter, the government now bribes the press through the difference in exchange account of the Banco da Republica and the aid to agriculture account of the Banco Rural e Hypotecário. Some of the deputies who were present at the reading of this letter, expressed the utmost indignation at the author, who is described in the *Editorial* as a distinguished and talented public man. Deputy Seabra inquired whether Deputy Pinto da Rocha, editor of the *Editorial*, is responsible for the statements contained in the letter. Deputy Juventino de Aguiar and Eugenio Toninho denounced those statements as infamies. Several deputies suggested that a suit should be brought against the editor, or the cor-

ponent. Deputy Vergne de Abreu, with the concurrence of Deputy Belisario, said that a committee of investigation should be appointed. The chamber, however, took no action in the matter.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

— Col. Silgado has taken command of the garrison at Porto Alegre.

— Telegrams recently received report frost in S. Paulo and Paraná and snow in Rio Grande do Sul.

— A young whale, measuring six metres in length, was harpooned in Jarujuru inlet on the 22nd inst.

— Campos Salles has resigned the governorship of the state of S. Paulo. He couldn't very well hold on to it any longer.

— The interior districts of Sergipe are still suffering for want of rain. The crops of maize and beans have been greatly damaged.

— The repairs on the viaduct in São Paulo were completed on Sunday last and it was at once opened to traffic by vehicles.

— Councillor Silveira Martins has been elected honorary president of the federal state executive committee in Rio Grande do Sul.

— A report is current in São Paulo that Councillor Antônio Prado will hold one of the portfolios in Campos Salles' cabinet. Let us hope the report will prove true.

— The state government of Sergipe has resolved to create a free law academy at Aracaju. In our opinion a good normal school, or a good agricultural school would be much better.

— Believing that taxation and representation should go together, Silveira Martins advises the taxpayers of Rio Grande do Sul to register as voters and endeavor to obtain some control over the taxing power in that state.

— On the 6th of October the state of São Paulo will go through the form of electing a governor to succeed Campos Salles. But the new governor will, of course, be chosen officially before the day of the election.

— The latest sensation in the Amazonas middle is the alleged plot to murder Eletro. It is asserted that Amazonas police soldiers in civilian dress have been sent from Minas to Pará for the purpose of consummating the crime.

— The state government of Sergipe is said to be very much astonished to learn by a telegram from Blaize Janciro that one of the municipal chambers of that state has been deposed. It intends, it is added, to investigate the matter.

— A telegram from Porto Alegre says that the castillians organ *Federação* is afraid that the wicked may well seize the fort at the entrance of the port of Rio de Janeiro while the respective garrisons are in the city celebrating the 7th of September.

— A youth 19 years of age and only four palms (32 inches) high, dressed in the uniform of a major, has lately been soliciting alms in Pernambuco. He comes from Ceará and is accompanied by his father, who complains of poverty and a large family.

— Pensador displays considerable resentment at Ovidio de Almeida's attempt to interfere in the Amazonas middle and telegraphs to him to mind his own business. The slywise is certainly good, but not given, we fear, in the proper spirit. Is it possible, oh Pensador! that you suspect Ovidio of harboring designs on the spoils?

— Recent fires in Saptas have been particularly disastrous because of a lack of water. At a fire in Rua Xavier da Silveira on the 23rd inst., there was insufficient water to check the fire, and the firemen were obliged to limit their efforts to the prevention of its spreading to adjacent buildings. Water was carried to the place in buckets for this purpose, and while engaged in throwing it on the walls one fireman lost his life through having a wall fall on him.

— On the 24th inst., the *Reforma* of Porto

Alegre published a letter which Councillor Silveira Martins before leaving Rio Grande for Montevidéu addressed to the president of the federal executive committee. In this letter he says that he intends to take up his residence at Bagé, where he will devote himself to the service of Rio Grande with no desire for any reward except the approval of his fellow-citizens. Postponing for the present the realisation of the greater part of its programme, the federalist party, he thinks, should concentrate its energies on efforts to obtain the freedom promised in the federal constitution and to expunge from the castillians constitution its dictatorial features so as to harmonize it with that of the federal government.

RAILROAD NOTES

— It is stated that the electric tramway line to Tijucas will be inaugurated some time next month. As our readers are aware, the line runs from the foot of the hill to the Alto da Boa Vista, and may be extended later on.

— Purchases of steel rails in the local market for export through mill agents, as far as could be ascertained last evening, have reached nearly 3,000 tons this week, divided in small lots, for Mexico, Brazil, Argentina and South Africa. — *N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, Aug. 6th.

— A credit of 79,049\$342 has been conceded to the minister of industry for widening the gauge of the S. Paulo branch of the Central railway between Arapiraca and Taubaté.

— The coal contract of the Central railway is an important one, and is worth the consideration of coal dealers. It not only covers a very large supply of coal for the railway, but it places the contractor in a position to supply others. Miners and dealers will do well to study the advertisement in another column.

— It is worthy of note that while the Central railway administration is publishing the number of wagons sent up the line with merchandise and the number of bags of coffee brought into this market, it is unable to bring down the manganese ore mined by a certain company for export to foreign markets. We can't believe that the director will knowingly wrong any person having a right to the service of this great railway, and for this reason we would ask his attention to this matter.

— The directory of the republican party intended to give Campos Salles a breakfast on the day of his arrival, but as 5 p.m. did not find itself to the scheme it had to be postponed. The breakfast was given on Sunday last, however, at the Grand Hotel.

— It is worthy of note that one of the fiseiros in this city for the inspection of houses dealing in spirits and tobacco, is Major Joaquim Ribeiro Cavalcante (Geraldo Man and Just Cavalcante). The taxpayer ought to feel unlimited confidence in such an official.

— On the 23rd inst. President Prudente de Morais received telegrams congratulating him on the anniversary of the pacification of Rio Grande do Sul. One of these telegrams was from Júlio de Sá, Major of Rio Pardo and another from the federalist executive committee in that state.

— Several buildings, including a police station, have recently been stoned. This is evidently the work of Abyssinians who either mistook these buildings for Friburgo Palace, or else did it necessary to furnish the foreigner with proofs that Brazil really is inhabited by savages.

— Don Antônio Iacinti Haenel, whose father was murdered by the castillians at Porto Alegre on Nov. 1, 1892, made her debut at the opera house in this city on the 22nd inst. in the role of Selika in the opera *La Hirondina*. She was much applauded and is said to have a very good voice.

— The British squadron left port for the north on the morning of the 20th inst. We happen to know that the squadron would gladly have remained in port some time had the health of the city been more satisfactory, but in view of the existence of yellow fever here it was thought too much of a risk to remain longer.

— Speculations as to where the next President will reside seem to be idle, for in all probability he will take up his residence in the Friburgo palace. A few days since, one newspaper stated that he would go to Petrópolis for the summer, and now the *Jornal* hears that he will go to the Alto da Boa Vista, Tijucas.

— Some days ago two Indians called on Campos Salles, but failed to see him. These two *editores de arco e flecha* had evidently not been informed that their day is over, since Europe has recently discovered that Brazil since the last presidential election has ceased to be a nation of savages. Consequently Indians must take a back seat.

— We learn that the receipts of the Museu do Rio and the Teatro by the Ladies Aid Society of this city, for the benefit of the Petrópolis Methodist Episcopal church, which was noticed in our last, were about 1,000\$, which gave a net result for the said church of about 800\$. This is very satisfactory and the ladies are to be congratulated on their success.

— The Ceará assembly has sent a protest to the chamber of deputies against the creation of the *Ilha do Mel*, which seeks to change the moral principles of morality in the Brazilian family. This is high talk, and quite meaningless. We don't see much morality lying about those just now, and what there is can not be much prejudiced by a measure authorized by the founders of the Christian religion.

— The light rains of the last fortnight have done but little to replenish our water supply, for the situation is now worse than ever. And so far as we can learn the authorities have done absolutely nothing beyond making plans for spending money on new sources of supply. What we need is better distribution and a check on present waste and partiality. Some people are getting ten times what they need, while their neighbors are sending out to beg water by the bucketful.

— We are pleased to see that Messes N. M. Rothschild & Sons are not disposed to allow Campos Salles to be corrupted by the Abyssinians. They have sent him a telegram containing the following paragraph in which good wishes politely well good advice:—

— Availing ourselves of the opportunity, we again offer you our sincere wishes for the prosperity of your native land and we add that we are already convinced that you will do everything possible for the realisation of our earnest desire. We hope he will.

— The secretary of the Laranjeiras Club kindly advises us that the directors have decided to again open the club-rooms for dancing next Saturday evening, Sept. 3rd. It is thought that the facilities afforded by the Club should be utilized to the utmost, and as these *socials* are restricted to members and the expenses of music and refreshments are borne by those taking part, it is felt that the directors are right in encouraging them. The first of these *socials* held last Saturday was a great success, and as they become better known it is believed that they will constitute one of the Club's chief attractions.

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— The Benjamim Constant blind asylum of this city has celebrated a contract with the state of Rio de Janeiro to admit up to ten blind students at the rate of 800\$ each per annum.

— Campos Salles says that his visit to Europe created a most favorable impression because he saw that he was a civilized man and not a savage. And in all probability they were too polite to scratch him.

— A perfect epidemic of festivities is raging among the Abyssinians in this city at the present time. These festivities of course cost a good deal of money; but, with the assistance of the funding scheme, perhaps the country can afford it.

— The period fixed by the constitution for the congressional session terminates in a few days, and yet congress has not even commenced the discussion of the budget. To this effect we beg to call the attention of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.

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— One would think from the protests against divorce that the whole country is against it, and that its adoption would be a violation of all the precepts of morality and religion. And yet the founders of the Christian church expressly approved of divorce, where either husband or wife is guilty of infidelity.

— There will be an entertainment at the residence of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 39 Rua da Quitanda, on 7th September beginning with a kermesse at 5 p.m. and ending with music and a night lantern exhibition. The kermesse will be devoted principally to the sale of fancy work, donated in the United States in behalf of the building fund. The magic lantern exhibition will include many Calm scenes, some of which will show what the *reconcentrados* were compelled to endure. There will be no entrance charge. We learn that the formal opening of the Y. M. C. A.'s new building will not take place before October next.

— There are some 120 workmen's dwellings at the back of the Jardim Botânico, 84 of which belong to the C. I. S. S. and the remainder to the Fabrica de Têxteis Caribea. The 84 houses are divided into one common cesspool of such small dimensions as to be totally inadequate to the demands made upon it, so that the 84 houses are practically draining direct to the river which passes through the Jardim Botânico. The nature of the ground does not adapt itself to drainage by cesspool, and the only really satisfactory means of putting a stop to this pestiferous state of affairs is, in our opinion, to prolong the City Improvements piping up to that point. This work was comprehend in the large extension of the City Improvements Co. and has been suspended for the past three years pending the revision of that Company's contract by the government.

— The month of September is going to be a busy month at the Laranjeiras Club. From their advertisement in another part of our paper we gather that a *social* will be given on the 3rd, a smoking concert on the 5th (which we think must have been got up for the benefit of our Sutton visitors), the anniversary ball on the 17th and an evening concert on the 24th. Also we understand that the billiard championship is now being played and will last through the month, so that the Club is full of attractions. We are very sorry to hear that on account of want of time to attend to it, Mr. Gen. E. Cox had felt himself obliged to resign his post of president of the Laranjeiras Club. Dr. Hastings, the vice-president, has, we understand, filled the vacancy and Mr. H. R. Brans has been invited by the committee to take the post of vice-president for the remainder of the year.

— I have been thinking lately, as observed Smirly, a few days since, « that something ought to be done for your São Paulo contractor. I don't know how it happened that Nicodemus Dendrow managed to stay off into the Spanish camp, but like many another free lance he cast his fortunes with the losing side. It was probably a surprise to him to see how easily "Spanish Jocks" went under in a real fight, and possibly he may be repenting the waste of so much good poetry on his hero, but, of course we can't expect him to admit that much. Couldn't you manage to chink him up a bit, and tell him that he needn't take off his hat even if the flag is passing by. It is a hard, practical world, I fear, and it has precious little sympathy for the Don Quixotes who persist in tilting at imaginary foes. A friend of mine is going up into Goiás in a few days to discover the new capital of the republic, and perhaps Nicodemus would like to go with him. »

— The Marionettes which are being exhibited at the Theatro Dramático just now by the James Holden company, are well worth a visit. The *fantoches* are not through a number of evolutions, the most lifelike way, and the shivery laughter of the children amongst the audience was the best testimony to the excellency of the performance. A *fantocher* on stilts who got drunk was exceedingly well done. The increasing and collapsible youngsters were very laughable. The back-boneless man, the Grand Llama of Tibet who splits up into the Lord Chief Justice and five other judges, servants bringing in chairs, harps and a piano for a Christy-minstrel entertainment, were well worth seeing; and the melodies, *Shine bright moon*, and *We'll all skedaddle*, were beautifully rendered. The second part consisted of a Chinese dance, a *pas de quatre*, a very amusing butler or ambassador who was great at bowing, a grizzly bear that danced a jig to the tune of *The Hounds of Glynn*, and a pantomime dance with fairy queen, harlequin, columbines and *pierrrots* all well done. A bull fight is amusingly given with a better bull and more sportive *toreradores* and *matadores* than can be seen in the local bull ring. A live dog and a marionette policeman go through an excellent fooling which is better in a bedroom scene between clowns. In this scene the orchestra played *Mother kissed me in my dreams*, and *Bid me good night*, with exquisite taste and effect. The whole performance wound up with a lovely transformation scene that was a credit to the producers, and a thing of beauty to the onlookers. We hope Mr. Holden will have a profitable stay in Rio, and that our readers will go to see for themselves the wondrous vitality he can put into pieces of wood.

[August 30th, 1898.]

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies ... August 29th

| Emission | Circulation | Public Funds | | | Nominal Value | Last Quotation | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------------------|-------|----------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 290,438,800\$ | 262,133,400\$ | Stock, 5% currency (a bolso)..... | | | 1,000\$ \$80,100\$ | \$4,000— \$14,000 | | |
| 104,907,000 | 102,635,900 | Bonds of 1885 | | | 1,000 | 8,000— 82,000 | | |
| — | 124,655,000 | Do 1897, 6 1/2% | | | 1,000 | 916,000— 920,000 | | |
| 115,650 | 113,190 | Stock 4 1/2% (gold), converted 1898 | | | 1,000\$ \$60,200 | 1,010,000— 1,016,000 | | |
| 30,000,000 | 11,548,500 | Bonds, 4 1/2% (gold)..... | | | 1,000 | 1,000— 1,000,000 | | |
| 51,885,000 | 24,679,000 | Gold Loan, 1888, 6% | | | 1,000\$ 100 | 1,000— | | |
| 109,694,000 | 18,350,000 | Do do 1898, 4 1/2% | | | 1,000\$ 100 | 2,030,000— | | |
| R\$ 17,500,000 | 17,500,000 | State of Espírito Santo | | | 1,000 | 1,000— | | |
| 11,709,000 | 11,709,000 | Stock, 5% (a bolso)..... | | | 1,000\$ 200 | 1,320,000— | | |
| 5,000,000 | 4,328,200 | " " idem 6 1/2% | | | 1,000 | 720,000— | | |
| R\$ 65,000,000 | 65,000,000 | Do do 1898, 5 1/2% | | | 1,000 | 420,000— | | |
| 600,000 | 4,000,000 | Do do 1898, 5 1/2% | | | 1,000 | 920,000— | | |
| 10,000,000 | 900,000 | Do do 1898, 5 1/2% | | | 1,000 | 920,000— | | |
| 25,000,000 | 23,975,200 | Do do do Petrópolis, 7 1/2% | | | 100 | 155,000— 158,000 | | |
| 2,000,000 | 520,000 | Do do do Petrópolis, 7 1/2% | | | 100 | 200— | | |
| 520,000 | 400,000 | Do do do Alegre Paraty, 6 1/2% | | | 100 | 178,000— | | |
| 20,000,000 | 20,000,000 | Municipal Loan, City of Rio de Janeiro, 6 1/2% | | | 200 | 200— | | |
| Capital | Shares | Emitted | Paid | Banks | Paid | Reserve Fund | Last Dividend | Last Quotation |
| 20,000,000\$ | 100,000 | 95,135 | 200\$ | Commercial do Rio de Janeiro..... | 200\$ | 4,000,000\$ | \$800, July 1888 | 205,000— 209,000 |
| 16,000,000 | 80,000 | 64,000 | 200 | Comercio..... | 200 | 3,370,000 | \$1,000, July 1898 | 210,000— |
| 24,000,000 | 400,000 | 301,868 | 200\$ | Construtor do Brasil..... | 60 | 1,626,212 | 4,000, Aug. 1892 | 11,750— 12,500 |
| 16,000,000 | 80,000 | 77,766,50 | 200 | Credito Movel..... | 200 | 1,725,000 | 2,000, Jan. 1892 | 16,000— |
| 8,000,000 | 40,000 | 40,000 | 200 | Creditos do Brasil..... | 200 | 2,000,000 | 12 1/2%, ditto 1892 | 10,000— |
| 5,000,000 | 25,000 | all | 200 | Creditos a Despachos..... | 200 | 2,000,000 | 12 1/2%, ditto 1892 | 10,000— |
| 75,000,000 | 25,000 | all | 50 | Buclucionários Publicos..... | 50 | 600,000 | 9,000, ditto 1892 | 55,000— |
| 8,000,000 | 40,000 | all | 200 | Hipotecario do Brasil..... | 100 | 101,318 | 4,000, ditto 1892 | 55,000— |
| 11,513,000 | 57,655 | all | 200 | Lavoura e Comercio..... | 200 | 935,334 | 4,000, ditto 1892 | 88,000— |
| 3,000,000 | 25,000 | all | 200 | Notícias do Brasil..... | 200 | 1,026,000 | 1,000, ditto 1892 | 180,000— 190,000 |
| 10,594,400 | 55,000 | all | 200 | República do Brasil..... | 200 | 20,314,305 | 6,000, ditto 1892 | 102,000— 103,000 |
| 20,000,000 | 100,000 | 50,000 | 200 | Rio e Mato Grosso..... | 200 | 301,206 | 6 1/2%, ditto 1892 | 110,000— |
| 20,000,000 | 100,000 | — | 200 | Rio e Mato Grosso, and series..... | 100 | — | ditto 1892 | 12,000— |
| 20,000,000 | 100,000 | — | 200 | Rio e Mato Grosso, and series..... | 200 | 9,492,736 | 10,000, ditto 1892 | 220,000— |
| 20,000,000 | 100,000 | all | 200 | Commercial da Bahia..... | 100 | 2,185,316 | 1,000, Jan. 1898 | 114,000— |
| 10,000,000 | 50,000 | all | 200 | Com. e Indústria de S. Paulo..... | 100 | 6,000,000 | 12,000, July 1898 | — |
| 3,000,000 | 15,000 | — | 200 | Credito Real de Minas Geraes..... | 200 | 102,151 | 10,000, Jan. 1898 | — |
| 7,500,000 | 37,500 | 14,075 | 200 | Credito Real de S. Paulo..... | 200 | 1,026,034 | 10,000, Jan. 1898 | — |
| — | — | 10,925 | 200 | — and series..... | 40 | 400,000 | ditto 1892 | 12,000— |
| — | — | 12,500 | 200 | — and series..... | 200 | 500,000 | 13 1/2%, July 1898 | 100,000— |
| 25,000,000 | 150,000 | 100,000 | 200 | — and commercial section..... | 200 | 12,000 | 12 1/2%, ditto 1892 | 145,000— |
| 5,000,000 | 25,000 | all | 200 | Lavoura, S. Paulo..... | 200 | 60,000 | 8,000, ditto 1892 | 120,000— |
| 10,000,000 | 50,000 | 25,000 | 200 | Mercantil de Santos..... | 200 | 6,034,000 | 7,000, Jan. 1898 | — |
| 4,000,000 | 200,000 | 112,571 | 200 | S. Paulo..... | 200 | — | 6 1/2%, July 1898 | — |
| — | — | 102 | — | União de S. Paulo..... | 140 | — | do do 1898 | — |
| — | — | — | — | do do | 120 | — | do do | — |
| — | — | — | — | do do | 80 | — | do do | — |
| Capital | Shares | Emitted | Paid | Railways | Paid | Reserve Fund | Last Dividend | Last Quotation |
| 110,000,000\$ | 550,000 | all | 200\$ | Leopoldina..... | 200\$ | — | — | 6,000— |
| 20,000,000 | 200,000 | 153,253 | 200\$ | Minas de S. Jerônimo..... | 25 | 26,571\$ | 4,000— 4,500 | |
| — | — | 49,747 | 200 | da | 10 | — | — | — |
| 12,000,000 | 60,000 | all | 200 | Mataé e Campos..... | 200 | — | — | — |
| 20,000,000 | 100,000 | all | 200 | Mazambinho, and series..... | 100 | 60,000 | — | — |
| 61,000,000 | 310,000 | 33,525 | 200 | Oeste de Minas..... | 20 | 2,901,189 | int. Sept. 93 | 20,000— 10,000 |
| — | — | 100,475 | 200 | do | 75 | — | — | — |
| 10,000,000 | 100,000 | all | 200 | Quilombo..... | 100 | — | int. Jan. 91 | — |
| — | — | — | 200 | do | 80 | — | — | — |
| 70,000,000 | 350,000 | all | 200 | União S. Joaquim-Umuarama..... | 200 | 1,385,541 | 6 1/2%, June 92 | 70,000— 72,500 |
| — | — | 8,000 | 200 | do | 100 | — | 11,000— | — |
| 4,000,000 | 210,000 | all | 200 | União Valeirense..... | 200 | 45,710 | 10,000, Feb. 92 | 3,250— 4,500 |
| 12,500,000 | 62,500 | all | 200 | Sapucahy..... | 200 | 88,338 | 10,000, Jan. 92 | 3,250— |
| — | — | — | 200 | Tocantins e Araguaia..... | 100 | 50 | — | — |
| Capital | Shares | Emitted | Paid | Tramways | Paid | Reserve Fund | Last Dividend | Last Quotation |
| 2,500,000\$ | 25,000 | all | 100\$ | Caricó..... | 100\$ | — | — | 80,000— |
| 3,000,000 | 30,000 | all | 100\$ | Carros e Fábricas..... | 200 | 163,880 | — | — |
| 7,000,000 | 7,000 | all | 100\$ | Corcovado (and Hotel)..... | 100 | 5,147 | 14,000, July 91 | — |
| 14,000,000 | 70,000 | all | 200 | Jardim Botânico..... | 200 | 48,300\$ | 1,700, Aug. 92 | 128,000— |
| 12,000,000 | 60,000 | 50,360 | 200 | S. Christovão..... | 200 | 25,6243 | S 000, July 91 | 167,000— 165,000 |
| 3,000,000 | 15,000 | all | 200 | Continente Industrial..... | 200 | 22,397 | 10,000, Aug. 92 | 120,000— |
| 800,000 | 8,000 | all | 100 | Corcovado..... | 100 | 5,398 | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | Do Izel..... | 170 | 186,493 | 30,000, Jan. 91 | — |
| 2,000,000 | 20,000 | all | 200 | Fábrica Paulista..... | 200 | 2,000 | 12,000, Jan. 91 | — |
| 1,200,000 | 6,000 | all | 200 | Industrial Materia..... | 80 | 77,491 | 3,000, Jan. 91 | 115,000— |
| 900,000 | 4,000 | all | 200 | Magnétes..... | 200 | 5,000 | 10,000, July 91 | 140,000— |
| 1,300,000 | 7,500 | all | 200 | Mannufactura Fluminense..... | 200 | 26,186 | 1,000, Feb. 91 | 115,000— |
| 3,000,000 | 15,000 | all | 200 | Progresso Industrial..... | 200 | 49,882 | 5,000— Mar. 91 | 120,000— |
| 450,000 | 4,500 | all | 100 | Rink (Woolens)..... | 200 | 110,000 | — | 160,000— |
| 1,200,000 | 1,200 | all | 200 | S. Felix..... | 100 | — | 10,000, Mar. 91 | 225,000— |
| 1,200,000 | 6,000 | all | 200 | S. Joaquim..... | 200 | 32,504 | — | 25,000— 40,000 |
| 2,000,000 | 10,000 | all | 200 | S. João do Rio..... | 200 | 39,038 | 10,000, July 91 | 300,000— |
| 3,500,000 | 17,500 | all | 200 | S. Pedro de Alcântara..... | 200 | 1,145,044 | 20 1/2%, Aug. 91 | 140,000— |
| Capital | Shares | Emitted | Paid | Steamships | Paid | Reserve Fund | Last Dividend | Last Quotation |
| 6,000,000\$ | 6,000 | all | 100\$ | Caribea..... | 100\$ | — | — | 100,000— |
| 1,000,000 | 5,000 | all | 100\$ | Espancara Marítima..... | 200 | 30,000\$ | 3,000, Aug. 91 | 100,000— |
| 28,000,000 | 140,000 | all | 200 | Lloyd Brasileiro..... | 200 | — | — | 200,000— |
| 5,000,000 | 25,000 | all | 200 | Navigatione Costeira..... | 200 | 50,578 | 10,000, Aug. 91 | 5,000— |
| 57,470,400 | 53,97 | all | 200 | S. João do Barro e Campos..... | 200 | — | — | — |
| 1,060,000 | 5,000 | 2,750 | 80 | Sul Paulista..... | 80 | — | — | — |
| Capital | Shares | Emitted | Paid | Cotton Mills, etc. | Paid | Reserve Fund | Last Dividend | Last Quotation |
| 10,000,000\$ | 50,000\$ | all | 200\$ | Alliança..... | 200\$ | 82,100\$ | 10,000— Mar. 91 | 150,000— |
| 2,000,000 | 12,000 | all | 200 | America Fábril..... | 200 | 44,198 | 7,000— Mar. 91 | 75,000— |
| 6,000,000 | 2,500 | all | 200 | Botafogo (antigen)..... | 200 | 39,473 | 10,000— Mar. 91 | 75,000— |
| 3,000,000 | 30,000 | all | 200 | Brazil Industrial..... | 200 | 150,000 | 10,000— Mar. 91 | 230,000— |
| 5,000,000 | 30,000 | all | 200 | Brasil Industrial..... | 200 | 25,6243 | 10,000— Mar. 91 | 110,000— |
| 4,000,000 | 20,000 | all | 200 | Continente Industrial..... | 200 | 22,397 | 10,000— Mar. 91 | 120,000— |
| 4,500,000 | 2,500 | all | 1,000 | Corcovado..... | 100 | 4,500,000 | 5,000— Mar. 91 | 168,500— |
| 4,000,000 | 15,000 | all | 200 | Progresso Industrial..... | 200 | 49,882 | 5,000— Mar. 91 | 160,000— |
| 3,000,000 | 15,000 | all | 200 | Rink (Woolens)..... | 200 | 110,000 | — | 160,000— |
| 1,000,000 | 5,000 | all | 200 | S. Felix..... | 100 | — | 10,000, Mar. 91 | 225,000— |
| 1,200,000 | 1,200 | all | 200 | S. Joaquim..... | 200 | 32,504 | — | 25,000— 40,000 |
| 2,000,000 | 12,500 | all | 200 | S. João do Rio..... | 200 | 39,038 | 10,000, July 91 | 300,000— |
| 2,000,000 | 10,000 | all | 200 | S. Pedro de Alcântara..... | 200 | 1,145,044 | 20 1/2%, Aug. 91 | 140,000— |
| 3,500,000 | 7,500 | all | 200 | União Fluminense (Paraguai teal)..... | 200 | 350,000 | 10,000, July 91 | 48,000— 49,000 |
| 1,000,000\$ | 3,000 | all | 200 | Motobras Fluminense (flour mills)..... | 200 | 25,710 | — | 10,000— |
| 2,000,000 | 35,000 | all | 200\$ | Canterane e Viação Fluminense..... | 200\$ | 28,700\$ | 15,000, July 91 | 25,000— |
| 1,000,000 | 10,000 | all | 100\$ | Carros Táteis e Móveis..... | 50 | 1,000 | 6,000, July 91 | 8,000— |
| 1,000,000 | 5,000 | 5,251 | 200 | Carregadores da tor..... | 200 | 31,229 | 6,000, July 91 | 115,000— |
| 6,000,000 | 25,000 | all | 200 | Dosas de Santos..... | 200 | — | Mar. 91 | — |
| 23,000,000 | 235,000 | all | 100 | Melhoramentos no Brasil..... | 100 | 2,008,672 | 8,000, July 91 | 267,000— |
| 60,000,000 | 300,000 | all | 200 | Obra Pública no Brasil..... | 200 | 2,291,745 | 15,000, Sept. 91 | 21,000— |
| 2,000,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 100 | Oficina de Notícias (newspaper)..... | 100 | 47,079 | 10,000, July 91 | 1,350— |
| 1,000,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 100 | Of. P. P. (Post Office)..... | 200 | 15,577 | 10,000, Feb. 91 | 120,000— |
| 3,412,050 | 76,709 | all | 50 | Loterias Nacionais do Brasil..... | 100 | 1,051,100 | 10,000, July 91 | 10,000— |
| 3,000,000 | 15,000 | all | 200 | Maté Laranjeiras (Paraguai teal)..... | 100 | 350,000 | 10,000, July 91 | 48,000— 49,000 |
| 1,000,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 200 | Motobras Fluminense (flour mills)..... | 200 | 25,710 | — | 10,000— |
| 1,000,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 200 | Transporte de Caffé e Metacordas..... | 100 | 81,501 | 5,000, July 91 | 200,000— |
| 1,000,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | | | | | | |

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Missing Friends.

The British consul will be glad to receive information of the following:

REIDAWY FREDERICK. Aerobut and general circus performer, supposed to have come to Rio in July, 1898, is reported to be partly paralysed and mentally deranged.

NOLDE, George W. 35 years of age, height 5 ft. 6 1/2 inches, light blonde, blue eyes, medium weight, well educated and of good address. Enquiry received from his brother at St. Louis, Mo.

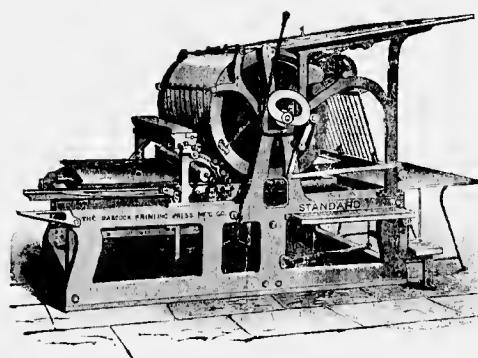
EVAN PATRICK and JAMES, who left County Wexford, Ireland, about 18 years ago and are believed to have engaged in cattle raising in Brazil.

Rio de Janeiro, 1st July, 1898.

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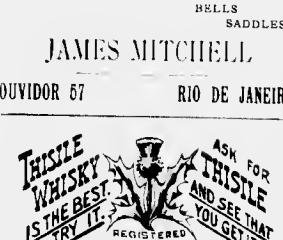
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1898

| Date | Steamer | Destination |
|---------|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| Sept. 5 | Danube | Montevideo and Buenos Ayres. |
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